THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANIC'S INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II. MARIETTA, PA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1834. NO. 1.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM R. McCAY,

IN MARKET STREET.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—The MARIETTA ADVOCATE AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INTELLIGENCER, will be published every THURSDAY, on a sheet of the usual size, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid within the first three months, or TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if payment be delayed beyond that time.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months.

Advertisements comprising one square will be inserted three weeks for $1, and to those who advertise by the year a liberal deduction will be made.

Letters on business connected with the office must be post paid.

POETRY.

Man and Woman.

BY MISS BOGART.

I knew a man kept no promise, or none
At least with woman. And yet, knowing this,
With credulous folly, still, I trusted one,
Whose words seemed so like truth, that I forgot
The lesson I had learned full oft before.
And I believed, because he said he'd come,
That he would come; and then, night after night,
I watched the clouds, and saw them pass away
From the bright moon, and leave the clear blue sky
As spotless, and serene, and beautiful
As if no promises were broken e'er
Beneath it. Man forgets, in busy hours,
What in his idle moments he has said,
Nor thinks how often woman's happiness
Hangs on his lightest words. It is not things
Of great importance which affect the heart
Most deeply; trifles often weave the web
Of misery or bliss in human life.
There's many a deep and hidden grief, that comes
From sources which admit of no complaint,
From things of which we cannot—dare not speak;
And yet they seem but trifles, till a chain,
Link after link, is fastened on each thought,
And wound around the heart: They do their work
In secrecy and silence, but their power
Is far more fatal than the open shafts
Of sorrow and misfortune; for they prey
Upon the health and spirits, till the bloom
Of hope is changed into the hectic flush;
They break the charms of youth's first, highest dreams,
And thus wear out the pleasures of the world,
But sap, at length, the very springs of life.
And this is woman's fate. Is it not thus
With proud aspiring man. His mind is filled
With high and lofty thoughts: and love and hope,
And all the warmest feelings of his heart
Are sacrificed on cold ambition's shrine.
He feels that the world was made for him,
And if some painful disappointments cross
His path of life, he does not change his course.
Nor broken promises, nor hopes destroyed,
Are e'er allowed a place on memory's page.
'Tis only woman in her loveliness,
And in her silent, melancholy hours.

FROM THE CINCINNATI MIRROR.

Let me be laid where the roses bloom
Above the turf of my lovely tomb;
Where the nightingale comes at close of day
To cheer the spot with his mellow lay.

That the rose when its summer hue is fled,
May be emblem fair of the heart that's dead;
That the nightingale, with the dews that weep,
May sweetly sooth my eternal sleep.

I would not that my humble bed
Be profaned by the heartless gazer's tread:
Or that passengers, in mournful tale,
Sigh o'er the tenant of the vale.

But be far away in some flowery dell,
Where the voice of brooks, and the breeze's swell,
May cheer my spirit with their power
When it lingers there in the moonlight hour.

Then if some friend shall quit the glade,
To deck my grave with the flowers that fade;
Or the young and bright shall pause to weep,
Where the throbbing heart is at last asleep.

Let them affection's tribute pay
With the tears of youth, and make haste away,
For the sunny world, and its pleasures gay,
Bid them enjoy them while they may.

The smiles of love, and the hours of bliss,
Beguiling the heart from its loneliness,
In this fated world, are the flowers that bloom,
Upon the verge of the insatiate tomb.

THE STRANGER.

BY HENRY G. BELL.

Hodnet is a village in Shropshire. Like all other villages in Shropshire, or any where else, it consists principally of one long street, with a good number of detached houses scattered here and there in its vicinity. The street is on a slight declevity, on the sunny side of what in England they call a hill. It contains the shops of three butchers, five grocers, two bakers, and one apothecary. On the right hand, as you go south, is that very excellent inn, the Blue Boar; and on the left, nearly opposite, is the public hall, in which all sorts of meetings are held, and which is alternately converted into a dancing school, a theatre, a chapel, a ball room, an auction room, an exhibition room, or any other kind of room that may be wanted. The church is a little farther off, and the parsonage is, as usual, a white house, surrounded with trees at one end of the village. Hodnet is, moreover, the market town of the shire, and stands rather in a populous district; so that, though of small dimensions itself, it is the rallying place, on any extraordinary occasion, of a pretty numerous population.

One evening in February, the mail from London stopped at the Blue Boar, and a gentleman in a travelling cloak came out. The guard handed him a small portmanteau, and the mail drove on. The stranger entered the inn, was shown into a parlor, and desired that the landlord and a bottle of wine should be sent to him. The order was speedily obeyed; the wine was set upon the table, and Gilbert Cherryripe himself was the person who set it there. Gilbert next proceeded to rouse the slumbering fire, remarking with a sort of comfortable look and tone, that it was a cold, raw night.—His guest assented with a nod.

"You call this village Hodnet, do you not?' said he, inquiringly.

'Yes, sir, this is the *town* of Hodnet.'—(Mr. Cherryripe did not like the term 'village.')—And a prettier little place is not to be found in England.'

'So I have heard; and as you are not upon any of the great roads, I believe you have the reputation of being a primitive and unsophisticated race.'

'Privitive and sofisticated, did you say, sir? Why, as to that, I cannot exactly speak; but if there is no harm in it, I dare say we are.—But you see, sir, I am a vintner, and dont trouble my head much about these matters.'

'So much the better,' said the stranger, smiling. 'You and I shall become better friends. I may stay with you for some weeks, perhaps months. In the mean time get me something comfortable for supper, and desire your wife to look after my bed-room.'

Mr. Cherryripe made one of his profoundest bows and descended to the kitchen, inspired with the deepest respect for his unexpected guest.

Next day was Sunday. The bells of the village church had just finished ringing, when the stranger walked up the aisle, and entered, as if at random, a pew which happened to be vacant. Instantly every eye was turned towards him, for a new face was too important an object not to be noticed in Hodnet.

'Who is he?'

'When did he come?'

'With whom does he stay?'

'How long will he be here?'

'How old may he be?'

'Do you think he is handsome?'

These and a thousand other questions flew about in whispers from tongue to tongue, whilst the unconscious object of all this interest cast his eyes calmly, and yet penetratingly, over the congregation. Nor was it altogether to be wondered that his appearance had caused a sensation among the good people of Hodnet, for he was not the kind of person whom one meets with every day. There was something both in his face and figure that distinguished him from the crowd. You could not look upon him once, and then turn away with indifference. His features arrested your attention, and commanded your admiration. His high Roman nose, his noble bold brow, his almost feminine lips, and beautifully regular teeth, his pale but not delicate cheek, his profusion of black and curling hair, his black bright eyes, whose glance, without being keen, was intense—all, taken together, produced an effect which might have excited attention on a wider stage than that of Hodnet. In stature he was considerably above the middle height, and there was a something in his air which they who were not accustomed to it did not understand, and which some called grace, others dignity, and others *hauteur*. When the service was over, our hero walked out alone, and shut himself up for the rest of the day in his parlor at the Blue Boar. But speculation was busily at work, and at more than one tea-table in Hodnet, conjectures were poured out with the tea, and swallowed with the toast.

A few days elapsed, and the stranger was almost forgotten; for there was to be a subscription assembly in Hodnet, which engrossed entirely the minds of men. It was one of the most important events that had happened for at least half a century. Such doings had never been known before. There never was such a demand for milliners since the days of Ariadne, the first milliner of whom history speaks. Needles worked unremittingly from morning to night, and from night to morning. Fiddles were scraped on in private, and steps danced before looking-glasses.—All the preparations which Captain Parry made for going to the Northern Pole were a mere joke to the preparations made by those who intended to go to the Hodnet assembly. At length the great, the important night arrived, 'big with the fate' of many a rustic belle. The three professional fiddlers of the village were elevated on a table at one end of the hall, and every body pronounced it the very model of an orchestra. The candles (neither the oil nor the coal gas company had as yet penetrated so far as Hodnet) were tastefully arranged, and regularly snuffed. The floor was admirably chalked by a travelling sign-painter, engaged for the purpose; and the refreshments in an adjoining room, consisting of negus, apples, oranges, cold roast-beef, porter, and biscuits, were under the immediate superintendence of our very excellent friend, Mr. Gilbert Cherryripe. At nine o'clock, which was considered a fashionable hour, the hall was nearly full, and the first country dance (quadrilles had not poisoned the peace, and stirred up all the bad passions, of Hodnet) was commenced by the eldest son and presumptive heir of old Squire Thoroughbred, who conducted gracefully through its mazes the chosen divinity of his heart, Miss Wilhelmina Bouncer, only daughter of Tobias Bouncer, Esq. justice of the peace in the county of Shropshire.

Enjoyment was at its height, and the three professional fiddlers had put a spirit of life into all things, when suddenly one might perceive that the merriment was for a moment checked, whilst a more than usual bustle pervaded the room. The stranger had entered it; and there was something so different in his looks and manner from those of any other of the male creatures, that every body surveyed him with renewed curiosity, which was at first slightly tinctured with awe.

'Who *can* he be?' was the question that was instantaneously started up like a crocus in many a throbbing bosom.

'He knows nobody, and nobody knows him; surely he will never think of asking any body to dance.'

'Dance!' said Miss Coffin, the apothecary's daughter, 'I wonder who would dance with him! a being whom we know no more about than the man in the moon. Papa says he looks for all the world like a quack doctor.'

'I rather suspect,' said Miss Bluebite, a starch spinster of fifty, who was considered the Madame de Stael of the village—'I rather suspect that he is an Irish fortune-hunter, come for the express purpose of running away with some of us. We ought to be upon our guard, I assure you.'

Miss Bluebite was said to have property to the amount of seventy pounds per annum, and no doubt concluded, that she was herself the leading object of the adventurer's machinations. Had it been so he must have been a bold adventurer indeed.

For a long time the stranger stood aloof from the dancers in a corner by himself, and people were almost beginning to forget his presence. But he was not idle; he was observing attentively every groupe, and every individual, that passed before him. Judging by the various expressions that came over his countenance, one would have thought that he could read character at a single glance—that his perceptions were similar to intuitions. Truth obliges me to confess, that it was not with a very favorable eye that he regarded the greater majority of the inhabitants of Hodnet and its neighborhood. Probably they did not come up to his expectations; but what these expectations were, it is difficult to conceive.

At length however, a change seemed to come over the spirit of his dreams. His eye fell on Emily Sommers, and appeared to rest where it fell with no small degree of pleasure. No wonder; Emily was not what is generally styled beauttful; but there was a sweetness, a modesty, a gentleness about her that charmed the more the longer it was observed. She was the only child of a widowed mother. Her father had died many a year ago in battle; and the pension of an officer's widow was all the fortune he had left them. But nature had bestowed riches of a more valuable kind than those which fortune had denied. I wish I could describe Emily Sommers; but I shall not attempt it. She was one of those whose virtues are hid from the blaze of the world, only to be the more appreciated by those who can understand them. She was one of those who are seldom missed in the hour of festive gaiety who pass unobserved in the midst of glare and bustle, and whose names are but rarely heard beyond the limits of their own immediate circle. But mingle with that circle; leave the busy world behind you, and enter within its circumscribed and domestic sphere, and then you will discover the value of a being like to her of whom I speak. Without *her*, the winter fireside, or the summer evening walk, is destitute of pleasure. Her winning smiles, her unclouded temper, her affectionate gentleness must throw their hallowed influence over the scenes where her spirit presides, unconscious of its power, else they become uninteresting and desolate. I have said that she is not missed in the hour of festive gaiety; but when she is at length removed from among us, when the place that knew her knows her no more, she leaves

"A void and silent place In some sweet home,"

and a long remembered grief' throws its shadowy gloom over a few fond hearts.

It was to Emily Sommers that the stranger first spoke. He walked right across the room and asked her to dance with him. Emily had never seen him before; but concluding that he had come there with some of her friends, and little acquainted with the rules of etiquette, she immediately, with a frank artlessness, smiled an acceptance of his request. Just at that moment young Squire Thoroughbred came bustling towards her: but observing her hand already in that of the stranger, he looked somewhat at the unknown, and said with much dignity, 'I, sir, intended to have been Miss Sommers' partner.' The stranger fixed his dark eye upon the squire, a slight smile curled on his lip, and without answering, he passed on with his partner, and took his place in the dance. The squire stood stock still for a moment, feeling as if he had just experienced a slight shock of electricity. When he recovered, he walked quietly away in search of Miss Wilhelmina Bouncer.

It was the custom in Hodnet for the gentlemen to employ the morning of the succeeding day in paying their respects to the ladies with whom they had danced on the previous evening. At these visits all the remarkable events of the ball were of course talked over. Criticisms were made upon the different dresses; commentaries were offered on the various modes of dancing; doubts were suggested regarding the beauty of Miss A.; suspicions were hinted as to the *gentility* of Miss B.; Mr. C. was blamed for dancing thrice with Miss D.; mutual inquiries were made concerning the odd looking man, who introduced himself so boldly to Mrs. and Miss Sommers, and who was reported even to have seen them home, or at least to have left the assembly along with them. We make no doubt that all this chitchat was very interesting to the parties engaged in it; but as we have not the talents either of a Richardson or a Boswell, we shall not attempt to enter into its details, especially as our attention is more particularly devoted to the 'odd-looking man' already spoken of.

It is most true that he *did* leave the public ball of Hodnet with Mrs. and Miss Sommers, and true that he escorted them home. Nay, it is also true that he won so much upon their favor, that, on his requesting permission to wait on them next day, it was without much difficulty obtained. This was surely very imprudent in Mrs. Sommers, and every body said it was very imprudent.

'What! admit as a visiter in her family a person whom she had never seen in her life before, and who for any thing she knew, might be a swindler or a Jew! There was never any thing so preposterous; a woman too, of Mrs. Sommers' judgment and propriety! It was very—very strange."

But whether it was strange or not, the fact is, that the stranger soon spent most of his time at Violet Cottage; and what is, perhaps, no less wonderful, notwithstanding his apparent intimacy, he remained nearly as much a stranger to its inmates as ever. His name they had ascertained was Burleigh—Frederick Burleigh; that he was probably upwards of eight-and-twenty, and that, if he had ever belonged to any profession, it must have been that of arms. But farther they knew not. Mrs. Sommers, however, who to a well-cultivated mind, added a considerable experience of the world, did not take long to discover that their new friend was, in every sense of the word, a man whose habits and manners entitled him to the name and rank of a gentleman: and she thought too, that she saw in him, after a short intercourse, many of those noble qualities which raise the individual to a high and well-merited rank among his species. As for Emily, she loved his society she scarcely knew why; yet when she endeavored to discover the cause, she found it no difficult matter to convince herself, that there was something about him so infinitely superior to all the men she had ever seen, that she was only obeying the dictates of *reason* in admiring and esteeming him.

Her admiration and esteem continued to increase in proportion as she became better acquainted with him, and the sentiments seemed to be mutual. He now spent his time almost continually in her society, and it never hung heavy on their hands. The stranger was fond of music, and Emily, besides being mistress of her instrument, possessed naturally a fine voice. Neither did she sing or play unrewarded—Burleigh taught her that most enchanting of all modern languages—the language of Petrarch and Tasso; and being well versed in the use of the pencil, showed her how to give to her landscapes a richer finish, and a bolder effect. Then they read together; and as they looked with a smile into each other's countenances, the fascinating pages of fiction seemed to acquire a tenfold interest. It was a picture for Rubens to have painted, that little domestic circle beside the parlour fire; Mrs. Sommers, with her work table beside her, and a benevolent smile and matron grace upon her still pleasing countenance; her guest, with the glow of animation lighting up his noble features, reading aloud the impassioned effusions of genius—and Emily, in all the breathlessness of fixed attention, smiling and weeping by turns, as the powerful master touched the different chords of sensibility. These were evenings of calm, but deep happiness—long, long to be remembered.

Spring flew rapidly. March, with her winds and clouds, passed away; April, with her showers and her sunshine, lingered no longer; and May came smiling up the blue sky, scattering her roses over the green surface of creation.—The stranger entered one evening, before sunset, the little garden that surrounded Violet Cottage. Emily saw him from the window, and came out to meet him.—She held in her hand an open letter.

'It is from my cousin! said she. 'His regiment has returned from France, and he is to be with us to-morrow or next day. We shall be so glad to see him! You have often heard us talk of Henry? he and I were playmates when we were children, and though it is a long while since we parted, I am sure I should know him again among a hundred.'

'Indeed!' said the stranger, almost starting; 'you must have loved him very much, and very *constantly* too.'

'O yes! I loved him as a brother.' Burleigh breathed more easily. 'I am sure you will love him too.' Emily added.

'Every body whom you love, and who loves you, I also must love Miss Sommers. But your cousin I shall not at present see. I must leave Hodnet to-morrow.'

'To-morrow! leave Hodnet to-morrow!'—Emily grew very pale, and leaned for support upon a sun-dial, near which they were standing.

'Good heavens! that emotion—can it be possible?—Miss Sommers—Emily—is it for me you are thus grieved?

'It is so sudden,' said Emily, 'so unexpected;—are you never to return again—are we never to see you more?

'Do you wish me to return, do you wish to see me again?'

'O how can you ask it!'

'Emily, I have been known to you only under a cloud of mystery—a solitary being without a friend or acquaintance in the world—an outcast apparently from society—either sinned against or sinning—without fortune, without pretensions:—and with all these disadvantages to contend with, how can I suppose that I am indebted to any thing but your pity for the kindness which you have shown to me?'

'Pity! pity *you!* O Frederick! do not wrong yourself thus. No! though you were a thousand times less worthy than I know you are, I should not pity, I should ——'

She stopped confused, a deep blush spread over her face; she burst into tears, and would have sunk to the ground had not her lover caught her in his arms.

'Think of me thus,' he whispered, 'till we meet again, and we may both be happy.'

'O! I will think of thee thus forever! They had reached the door of the cottage.

'God bless you! Emily,' said the stranger.—'I dare not see Mrs. Sommers; tell her of my departure; but tell her, that ere autumn has faded into winter, I shall again be here. Farewell, dearest farewell!'

She felt upon her cheek a hot and hurried kiss, and when she ventured to look round, he was gone!

Henry arrived next day, but there was a gloom upon the spirits of both mother and daughter, which it took some time to dispel.—Mrs. Sommers felt for Emily more than herself. She now perceived that her child's future happiness depended more upon the honour of the stranger than she had hitherto been aware, and she trembled to think of the probability that, in the busy world, he might soon forget the very existence of such a place as Hodnet or any of the inhabitants. Emily entertained better hopes; but they were the result probably of the sanguine and unsuspicious temperament of youth. Her cousin, meanwhile, exerted himself to the utmost to render himself agreeable. He was a young, frank, handsome soldier, who had leapt into the very middle of many a lady's heart—coat, sword, epaulette, belt, cocked hat, feathers and all.—But he was not destined to leap into Emily's.—She had it enclosed in too strong a line of circumvallation. After a three months' siege, it was pronounced impregnable. So Henry, who really loved his cousin next to his country, thinking it folly to endanger his peace, and waste his time any longer, called for his horse, one morning, shook Emily warmly by the hand, then mounted, 'and rode away.'

Autumn came; the leaves grew red, brown, yellow and purple; then dropped from the high branches, rustling in heaps upon the path below. The last roses withered. The last lingering wain conveyed from the fields their golden treasure.—The days were bright, clear, calm, and chill; the nights were full of stars and dew, and the dew, ere morning, was changed into silver hoar-frost. The robin hopped across the garden walks; and candles were set upon the table before the tea-urn. But the stranger came not. Darker days, and longer nights succeeded.—Winter burst upon the earth. Storms went careering through the firmament; the forests were stripped of their foliage, and the fields had lost their verdure. But still the stranger came not. Then the lustre of Emily's eye grew dim; but yet she smiled, and looked as if she would have made herself believe that there was hope.

And so there was; for the mail once more stopped at the Blue Boar; a gentleman wrapped in a travelling cloak, once more came out of it; and Mr. Gilbert Cherryripe once more poked the fire for him in his best parlor. Burleigh did come back.

I shall not describe their meeting, nor inquire whether Emily's eye was not long without its lustre. But there was still another trial to be made. Would she marry him?

'My family,' said he, is respectable, and as it is not wealth we seek, I have an independence, at least equal I should hope to our wishes; but any thing else you may think mysterious about me, I cannot unravel until you are indissolubly mine.'

It was a point of no slight difficulty, Emily entrusted its decision entirely to her mother. Her mother saw that the stranger was inflexible to his purpose, and she saw also that her child's happiness was inextricably linked with him. What could she do? It would have been better perhaps had they never known him; but knowing him, and thinking of him as they did, there was but one alternative—the risk must be run.

It *was* run. They were married in Hodnet, and immediately after the ceremony they stepped into a carriage, and drove away, nobody knew whither. We must not infringe upon such an occasion, by allowing our profane thoughts to dwell upon it. It is enough for us to mention, that towards twilight they came in sight of a magnificent Gothic mansion, situated in the midst of extensive and noble parks. Emily expressed her admiration of its appearance, and her young husband gazing on her with impassioned delight exclaimed,

'Emily! it is thine! My mind was imbued with erroneous impressions of women. I had been courted and deceived by them. I believed that their affections were to be won only by flattering their vanity or dazzling their ambition. I was resolved that unless I were loved for myself, I should not be loved at all. I travelled through the country *incognito;* I came to Hodnet, and saw you. I have tried you in every way, and found you true. It was I, and not my fortune that you married: but both are thine. We are now stopping at Burleigh House; your husband is Frederick Augustus Burleigh, Earl of Exeter, and you, my Emily, are his Countess!'

It was a moment of ecstacy, for the securing of which it was worth while creating the world, and all its other inhabitants.

A NEW METHOD OF TAKING A PROFILE.—Early on a very cold morning, a travelling profile cutter called at the house of a wag and inquired if he wanted a profile taken. "Yes," was the reply, "I want yours *taken* from my door."

We find in a late London Magazine the following paragraph translated from the Revue Medical,

"When all other means fail in arresting hæmorrhage, a little oil of tobacco has immediately succeeded. That which collects in the stem of pipes which have been long smoked will answer perfectly. The discovery was made by Humel, a chemist at Berlin, and his mixture is 8 ounces of distilled water, two drachms of oil of tobacco, and a few drops of etherial animal oil. This has been found effectual.

William Maccateybeenecee, one of the Indian youths sent by the late Bishop of Cincinnati to the college of Propaganda at Rome, died in that college on the 9th of June last, from a sudden eruption of one of the arteries, which caused his death in less than half an hour. He had been sick for some time before with a very severe cough. He was greatly lamented by all the students. The suddenness of the death of this Indian youth, who was one of the first that ever entered Rome, caused a great sensation throughout the city.

Reform Convention.

The Convention assembled at the Court House, in Harrisburg, January 8, 1834, at 11 A. M. and adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Met according to adjournment, Jan. 9th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The following are the Officers and Delegates from the several counties:—

GEORGE KREMER, President.

MAHLON ORTLIP, } Vice-Presidents.
JACOB MECHLING, }

Henry K. Strong, } Secretaries.
Asa Dimock, }

Allegheny—Samuel A. Roberts.

Armstrong—James F. M'Cague, George W. Smith.

Beaver—Abner Lacock, John Clarke.

Butler—Samuel Kerr, Evans R. Evans, Jacob Mechling, Samuel A. Purviance, Samuel A. Gilmore.

Dauphin—Henry K. Strong, Benj. Evans, John Cameron, Jacob Hoffman.

Centre—Henry Petriken, Henry Barnhart.

Clearfield—Alexander Irwin, James Allport.

Lancaster—James Mehaffey, Jacob Grosh.

Luzerne—Luther Kidder, Albert G. Brodhead, Ziba Bennet, Ovid F. Johnson.

Mercer—Thomas S. Cunningham.

Union—George Kremer, Wm. S. Rankin.

Wayne—Nathaniel Woodward.

Philadelphia County—Thomas Earle, Thos. G. Bignell, Benj. Housekeeper, Mahlon Ortlip, John Watkins, E. H. Bonsall.

Lycoming—Robert Fleming.

Susquehanna—Almon H. Read, A. Dimock.

Tioga—William Willard, Jr.

Northumberland—Lewis Dewart.

Washington—C. A. Alexander.

Huntingdon—James Clarke, Thos. T. Cromwell.

Mr. Earle, of Philadelphia county, offered the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial in behalf of this convention, praying the Legislature for the passage of a law providing for the election of delegates during the present year, to compose a Convention for the purpose of submitting an amended Constitution to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection; and in case the Legislature shall think a previous vote of the people necessary, then that a law be enacted providing for a special election, to be held in the spring of the present year, for the purpose of taking a vote of the people on the question of Convention or no Convention.

2. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report what amendments of the Constitution ought to be agreed on by this Convention, to be presented to the people, as the primary and essential features of the proposed reform.

3. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report what measures will be proper to be taken by the friends of reform throughout the State, in case of failure to effect their objects during the present year, and whether it would be proper to connect the question with the general elections of this Commonwealth.

4. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address to the citizens of this Commonwealth, setting forth the views of this Convention on the subject of the amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Evans, of Butler, offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, praying for the passage of a law directing an election to be held on the 2d Friday of May next, to take a vote of the citizens of the Commonwealth on the subject of a Convention or no Convention; and if the Legislature shall refuse to pass such a bill, then to draw up an address to the citizens of the State, urging on them the importance of electing members to the next Legislature who are in favor of reform, and who will pass a bill to enable us to ascertain the wishes of the State on this question.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Lacock and Earle supported the resolutions, and Mr. Evans opposed it and supported the substitute.

Mr. Read of Susquehanna, moved that the resolutions, together with the substitute, be referred to a special committee—which motion was agreed to—and Messrs. Earle, Read, Lacock, Evans of Butler, Kidder, Clarke of Huntingdon, and Roberts were appointed.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Earle, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a number of resolutions, upon which the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Petriken in the chair, for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Kremer, of Union, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, praying for the passage of a law authorising the election of delegates, and the holding of a Convention for the alteration of the constitution, to be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection.

Messrs. Kremer, Allport, and Kidder, supported the amendment and Messrs. Evans of Butler, and Fleming, opposed it.

Mr. Gilmore, offered the following as a substitute which was supported by Messrs. Gilmore, and Purviance, and opposed by Messrs. Earle and Evans.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, praying them to pass a law to afford the people an opportunity of voting at the next general election for or against a convention to alter the constitution.

The substitute was negatived and the amendment passed.

The Committee shen rose, and the chairman reported the resolutions as amended to the convention.

Mr. Petriken, moved that the second resolution be amended by striking out the words, "Fourth of July," and inserting "Second Tuesday in Ortober," which was agreed to, and the resolutions were severally adopted.

The following are the resolutions as amended and adopted.

1. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, praying for the passage of a law authorising the election of delegates and the holding of a convention for an alteration of the constitution, to be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection.

That a vote of the people be taken on the second Tuesday of October, and that voters be authorised to inscribe on their ballots whether the convention submit its proceedings to the people; and that an early day be fixed for the assembling of the delegates, in case a majority of affirmative votes be given.

In pursuance of which, Messrs. Earle, Lacock, Kidder, Watkins and Allport were appointed said committee.

2. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report what amendments of the constitution ought to be agreed on by this convention to be presented to the people, as the primary and essential features of the proposed reform.

In pursuance of which Messrs. Roberts, M'Cague, Woodward, Purviance and Housekeeper were appointed said committee.

3. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report what measures will be proper to be taken by the friends of reform throughout the State, in case of failure to effect their object during the present year.

In pursuance of which Messrs. Willard, Kerr, Bignell, Fleming and Clarke of Huntingdon, were appointed said committee.

4. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address to the citizens of this commonwealth, setting forth the views of this convention on the subject of the amendment of the constitution.

In pursuance of which Messrs. Allport, Gilmore, Cameron, Woodward and Reed were appointed said committee.

Mr. Allport submitted the following, which was considered and adopted;

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives be respectfully requested by this convention to bring the subject of reform to an immediate decision, on the evidence of public sentiment now before those honorable bodies.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow.

3 o'clock, P. M. Jan. 10.

Mr. Earle, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a memorial to be presented to the legislature, on the subject of a reform of the constitution—which was laid on the table.

Mr. Purviance, from a majority of the committee for the purpose of suggesting amendments to the constitution, made a report, going into a detail of proposed alterations.

Mr. M'Cague, from a minority of the same committee, made a report, specifying only general principles, which he moved as a substitute for the report of the majority.

Before any question was taken on the above reports, the convention adjourned, to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The convention met according to adjournment, and resumed the consideration of the report of the minority of the committee to suggest amendments to the constitution, which had been offered as a substitute to the report of the majority.

On motion of Mr. Earle, the substitute was amended by adding a clause reducing the time of the eligibility of the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Petriken, the words "without a tax qualification," were stricken out, and the report having been amended as follows, was adopted:

Mr. M'Cague, from the committee appointed to report what amendments ought to be agreed upon by this convention to be presented to the people as the primary features of the proposed reform, would respectfully submit the following report:

The amendments to the constitution to provide for—

1st. The abolition of all offices for life.
2d. The meeting of the Legislature on the first Monday in January.
3d. Members of the Senate to be elected for two or three years only.
4th The enjoyment and security of the right of universal suffrage.
5th The Judges of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to be appointed by the Governor, and the appointment to be sanctioned by the Senate; or to be elected by joint ballot of both houses—in either case for a term of five or seven years.
6th. Associate Judges, Justices of the Peace, Prothonotaries, Registers and Recorders and County Treasurers, to be elected by the people for a term of years.
7th. All Executive and Judicial officers, which shall be appointed by the Governor, to have their appointments sanctioned by the Senate.
8th. The election of a Lieutenant Governor, to preside in the Senate, and to act as Chief Magistrate in case of the death, refusal to act, removal or impeachment of the Governor.
9th. The term of continued eligibility to the office of Governor, to be reduced or shortened.
10th. A provision for future amendments of the Constitution.
11th. A restriction of the exercise of the pardoning power of the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Earle, the convention proceeded to the consideration of the memorial to be presented to the Legislature.

Mr. Read moved to strike out the following clause, which was reported by the committee:

"We believe that sufficient evidence has been afforded fully to authorize the Legislature, as the representatives of the people, (conformably to the true intent of that clause of the constitution, which declares the right at all times to alter the form of government in such manner as they may think proper,) to enact a law providing for the speedy election of delegates to a convention for the purpose of submitting the constitution during the present year to a vote o the people. We therefore pray for the immediate passage of a law to that effect. But if your honorable bodies shall think a preliminary vote requisite, then we pray that a vote may be taken on the day of the next general election, or sooner if deemed expedient, on the question of the call of a convention." And insert the following:

———"to pass a law submitting the question of convention or no convention to the people at the next general election."

After considerable discussion, the Ayes and Noes were called on the amendment, which resulted as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. M'Cague, Clark of Beaver, Kerr, Evans of Butler, Strong, Hoffman, Petriken, Barnhart, Brodhead, Bennet, Johnson, Cunningham, Rankin, Bonsall, Read, Dimock, Clarke of Huntingdon, Cromwell—18.

Noes—Messrs. Mechling, Purviance, Gilmore, Cameron, Erwin, Allport, Grosh, Kidder, Woodward, Earle, Bignell, Housekeeper, Ortlip, Watkins, Willard, Alexander, Kremer—17.

So the amendment was adopted.

The memorial, which was amended to read as follows, was adopted.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

The memorial of the undersigned, delegates from the several counties of the State of Pennsylvania, assembled in convention at Harrisburg, on the 8th day of January, 1834—respectfully represents:

That this convention believes that the people of this commonwealth are thoroughly impressed with the conviction that the existing constitution of this state is in many respects imperfect, dangerous to civil liberty, and inadequate to the ends of a republican government—that it vests power in the hands of the governor, at once exorbitant and dangerous, without either check or control, contrary to the usages of all other republics, ancient or modern, to the lamentable abridgement of the elective franchise—the palladium of a free people—in fine, that it virtually reverses the old republican maxim, that offices should be created for the benefit of the public, not for private and perpetual advantage of the incumbent. Your memorialists further represent, that the people have long been anxious to remove these imperfections, by amending the constitution, in such manner as will most effectually promote their interests, and render permanent the free institutions of this commonwealth; but owing to sundry causes, which is now not necessary fully to specify, this desirable object has been from time to time frustrated, and the present system with all its evils, continued. That the act of 1825 was radically defective, in not providing that the convention, if called, should submit its measures to the people for ratification, and owing to this circumstance, and to the short time afforded for information and reflection, the proposition, although it obtained majorities in TWENTY-EIGHT counties, was defeated by the vote of citizens favorable to the amendmont of the constitution, but dissatisfied with the provisions of the law presented to them; that if a reform of the constitution is to be effected, it is desirable on many accounts that it take place previously to the height of the excitement that may attend the next gubernatorial and presidential election: and that the present moment is peculiarly favorable to the holding of a convention.

We would therefore respectfully suggest to your honorable bodies the immediate passage of a law, providing that a vote of the citizens of this commonwealth may be taken on the day of the next general election, on the question of holding a convention for the amendment of the constitution, with a special provision that the voters may, if they see fit, insert in their ballot a direction that the convention shall submit its proceedings to a vote of the people, and that the act also provide that in case of a majority of votes being given in favor of a convention, then, on a fixed day of the present year, delegates shall be elected by the citizens of the several counties, to meet on another day, to be fixed by the same act of assembly, for the purpose of submitting to the ratification of the people, such amendments of the constitution as shall utterly eradicate those evils under which we have too long suffered, and against which we have too long in vain complained.

Your memorialists would wish to be understood as being content to submit the decision of this question to your honorable bodies, upon the evidence now before them; and as being of opinion that any delay of action, not required by the indispensable engagements of the Legislature, would be detrimental to the best interests of the people of this State.

In conclusion, your memorialists cannot doubt but the members of the present Legislature, coming as they do from every section of the State—intimately acquainted as they are, with the interests, wants and feelings of the people, and thoroughly convinced, as they must be, of the injurious, unequal and oppressive operations of the present system, will promptly respond to the earnest call of their fellow citizens, and enact such laws upon the subject as patriotism dictates, and the welfare of the people so imperiously demands. Your memorialist deem it almost unnecessary to state that the people expect thus much from the present Legislature, which was elected in some measure with direct reference to this subject; they also expect it from the favorable disposition evinced since the commencement of the present session. We therefore, with the greater confidence make an appeal to the assembled representatives of the people, cherishing the anxious and lively hope, that our reasonable request will receive the high consideration it demands.

Signed in behalf of the Convention.

GEORGE KREMER, Pres't.

MAHLON ORTLIP, } V. Presidents.
JACOB MECHLING, }

Henry K. Strong, } Secretaries.
Asa Dimock, }

On motion of Mr. Earle, it was Resolved, That the memorial to the Legislature be signed by the officers on behalf of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Allport, it was Resolved, That the memorial adopted by this Convention be presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Kerr of Butler, and that he be respectfully requested to move that it be read in that honorable body, and referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, it was Resolved, That a copy of the same memorial be presented to the Senate by Mr. Petriken, and referred as aforesaid.

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee to whom the subject was referred, made the following report, which was adopted:

The committee to whom was referred the inquiry what measures would be proper to be taken by the friends of reform in case of a failure to effect their object during the present year, respectfully report—

That owing to the variety of questions of public and private interest that engross the human mind; and the art and misrepresentation of those whose interests are opposed to the public good, it sometimes happens that a long space of time is requisite to mature and carry into effect the most beneficial measures, and that on the first trial the people gave a decision on which additional information and more mature reflection induces them afterwards to reverse.

It was several years after a few minds had determined on American Independence before the measure was adopted by the American people.

Mr. Jefferson failed of an election when first a candidate for the Presidency. Many instances in illustration of the same principle will doubtless occur to the minds of the Convention.

Your committee are, therefore, of opinion that a failure on the first trial, either before the Legislature or the people, ought by no means to check the action of the friends of reform, but to stimulate them to fresh and more vigorous exertions, presuming that a want of information or an imperfect mode of action has been the cause of the first failure.

Your committee therefore propose the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in case of disappointment from any unforeseen cause, no law be passed on the subject during the present session of the Legislature, a committee of this body be requested to call this Convention together in April or May next.

Resolved, That in case of a decision of the people against a Convention, owing to the imperfect mode in which the subject is presented for public consideration, that the same Committee convene this body in November or December next.

Resolved, that in case of such subsequent meeting, we recommend that the people confer upon their delegates full power to take all measures which appear necessary for the advancement of the cause.

Resolved, that the friends of reform will not be deterred by one or more decisions against them by the Legislature or elsewhere, (unless the principle is fairly understood) but will constantly renew the contest, in the full conviction that strong hands and stout hearts, in the cause of truth, justice, and liberty, must eventually triumph over misrepresentation, injustice and oppression.

On motion of Mr. Purviance, it was Resolved, that a general state committee of five be appointed from this Convention, and that they be authorised to appoint committees, composed of three persons, in each of the counties of this Commonwealth, to draft an address to the people of their respective counties on the subject of reform, and in addition, to act as a committee of vigilance in furthering the principles adopted by this Convention.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Jan. 11, 9 o'clock A. M. Met according to adjournment. The Convention took up the resolution for the appointment of a State committee of correspondence, and for the purpose of appointing county committees.

On motion the resolution was amended by authorizing the State committee to draft an address to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

The following were appointed a State committee:

Abner Lacock, of Beaver, Almon H. Read, of Susquehanna, Samuel Kerr, of Butler, Henry K. Strong, of Dauphin, Thomas Earle, of Philadelphia, Jacob Grosh of Lancaster co.

On motion of Mr. Earle, it was Resolved, that a committee be appointed to collect and publish information calculated to advance the objects of this Convention.

The following were appointed the committee.

Messrs. Earle, Allport, Johnson, Kidder, Kremer, Watkins, Gilmore, Cameron, Stoever, Ortlip.

Mr. Woodward of Wayne, offered the following as a protest to the report of the committee to suggest amendments to the constitution.

The undersigned from the committee appointed "to propose alterations of the Constitution to the Legislature," offers the following

PROTEST.

He considers any proposition from this convention, as to the particulars in which the constitution shall be altered, altogether untimed. That he cannot conceive the least advantage resulting from the proposed alterations, if the question of convention, or no convention, is first to be submitted to the public, and that he firmly believes any proposed measures in this case, would defeat the object of the friends of reform.

The undersigned represents in the convention a county, whose citizens in his belief are decidedly in favor of a proper reform of the constitution. He feels bound however to protest against any propositions that shall exceed the mere expression of the wishes of the citizens of his county. Nor can he perceive the least authority of this convention to pass any vote declaring what alterations shall, or shall not be made. He even doubts the authority of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to suggest any alteration whatever, if a vote is to be taken by the people. The undersigned believes that a convention of delegates duly elected by the people should meet untrammelled, and as the independent representatives of the sovereign authority of the land.

NATHANIEL A. WOODWARD.

On motion it was Resolved. that the thanks of this convention be presented to the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries of this Convention, for the able, dignified and impartial manner with which they have presided over the deliberations of this Convention.

Mr. Kremer returned thanks to the Convention in a very appropriate address, for the compliment bestowed on him and the other officers.

On motion it was Resolved, that the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers, both English and German, in this Commonwealth.

Adjourned sine die.

GEORGE KREMER, Pres't.

MAHLON ORTLIP, } Vice Pres'ts.
JACOB MECHLING, }

Henry K. Strong, } Secretaries.
Asa Dimock, }

Paul Preaching at Athens.

One of the leading excellences of Raffaelle is the clear and perspicuous arrangement of his subject. Even Michael Angelo, notwithstanding his astonishing power in the invention of single groups, is comparatively deficient in the conduct of a whole composition; and this remark will apply more or less to all the masters of the Roman school, if put in competition with Raffaelle. The Venetian painters, with the exception of Titian, sacrificed, without scruple, sentiment, propriety, and character, for the sake of dazzling the eye. We are enabled by this species of comparison to appreciate more fully the excellence of Raffaelle, whose compositions, although he never sacrifices the higher to the more superficial qualities of art, present us with the richest and most picturesque combinations. A fine example of this excellence is furnished in the Cartoon of Paul preaching at Athens, engraved in the present number. This work, regarded merely as a composition of lines, and without adverting to the sentiment of it, is a finished example of laborious and beautiful arrangement; but when we consider it in reference to character, expression, and the manner in which the story is told, we are almost tempted to think that it holds the first place even among the productions of Raffaelle himself.

St. Paul having been challenged by the philosophers of Athens to a public declaration of his doctrines in the Areopagus, has ascended the steps of a temple, where with uplifted hands he makes the solemn announcement, Ye men of Athens! I have seen in your city an altar to the Unknown God, Him I declare unto you! His discourse involves in its general tenor all the leading points of the Christian dispensation,—the immortality of the soul, the resurrection, and the redemption. The effect produced on his auditory is such as might be anticipated from the promulgation of a doctrine so new and so important. The person who surrounded him are not to be considered a mere promiscuous assemblage of individuals. Among them, several figures may each be said to personify a class; and the different sects of Grecian philosophy may be easily distinguished. Here the Cynic, revolving doubts and fabricating objections; there the Stoic leaning on his staff, giving a steady but scornful attention, and fixed in obstinate incredulity; there the disciples of Plato, not conceding full belief, but pleased at least with the beauty of the doctrine, and listening with gratified attention. Farther on is a promiscuous group of disputants, sophists, and free-thinkers, engaged in vehement discussion, but apparently more bent on exhibiting their own ingenuity than anxious to elicit truth or acknowledge conviction. At a considerable distance in the background are seen two doctors of the Jewish law, who have listened to the discourse, rejected the mission, and turned their backs on the speaker and the place. On the first glance at the cartoon the eye is arrested by the figure of St. Paul, which the painter has invested with every circumstance which can give it dignity and importance. We learn from the Apostle himself that his exterior was not imposing; but Raffaelle, knowing that painting can express its meaning only through the medium of form, has departed from the literal fact, and given him an appearance corresponding to the credness of his character.

He stands in front, on an elevated site, considerably apart from his audience. His action unites the almost incompatible qualities of sedateness and energy. It is simple and majestic, but kindled by divine enthusiasm, and we are at once impressed with the idea that he is pouring forth a torrent of eloquence overwhelming and irresistible. The immediate effect, as well as the eventual triumph of his doctrine, is intimated by the conversion of Damaris, and of Dionysius the Areopagite, the foremost persons in the picture, who appear with impassioned looks and gestures, their pronunciation of idolatory, and acceptance of the Christian faith.

The buildings which occupy the background (although betraying some inconsistencies in point of architectural style) are in themselves beautiful objects; but they are immediately connected with the subject, being temples of the Pagan deities, whose idolatrous worship the Apostle is denouncing. These edifices may be considered also, together with the statues which surround them, to characterize the city of Athens, the mother of arts and the seat of taste, wealth, and splendour. Throughout the works of Raffaelle, in the subordinate as well as the principal parts, we perceive the same penetrating intelligence; these cartoons especially, beyond any work of art extant, may be pronounced to be abstractions of pure intellect. We cannot forbear repeating a wish which we have already expressed, that when the new National Gallery is finished, these noble works may be removed to it: if it may be hoped that a taste for historical art will ever be created in this country, we can imagine nothing more likely to promote that object, than giving the public opportunity for the habitual contemplation of the cartoons.

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No. 9, Franklin Place, Philad.

January 11, 1834.

THE ADVOCATE.

Thursday, January 23, 1834.

With the present number commences the second volume of the Advocate. During the past year we have had frequent cause to throw ourselves on the indulgence of our patrons.—Our duties have been arduous, and numerous difficulties have been encountered. The occasional irregularity in the appearance of our paper at the precise time specified in the prospectus, has been a source of great regret to us, and we presume, of disappointment and perhaps dissatisfaction to some of our subscribers. We appeal with confidence, however, to their more kindly feelings, and we are convinced that when they take into consideration the necessarily limited means of a printing establishment in the country, in the first year of its existence, they will cheerfully extend the indulgence of that charity which we must all sometimes claim from one another. These irregularities have been occasioned by the peculiarity of our situation during the first year of our editorial life, the cause of which we expect will in future be more under our own control. Nothing on our part shall be wanting to make the paper acceptable to the majority of our readers. We do not expect to please *all*.

To those of our subscribers who have paid their arrearages for the past year we return our thanks, and of those who are yet in our debt we request an immediate settlement. The amount is so small that no one among them can plead *poverty* as an excuse for non payment.

All those who have a wish to discontinue their paper will please give notice before the first of February, otherwise they will be considered as subscribers for the ensuing year.

The Advocate will still remain neutral in politics, reserving the right of always expressing free and unbiassed opinions respecting public men and measures.

On the opposite page will be found the proceedings of the Reform Convention. It was a highly respectable assemblage, and cannot fail of effecting a salutary influence on the public mind in reference to the subject. We approve of the proceedings *in toto*.

We have inserted at the particular request of a highly respectable correspondent, some extracts from the writings of Jefferson in reference to the United States Bank. In giving them publicity we disclaim all interference in the great political question which is now agitating the country. If any subscriber should feel aggrieved by their insertion, our columns shall be opened to a temperate expression of opinion on the subject. We conceive it to be one of the grand advantages of a paper neutral in politics, that *both sides* of a question of public interest can be discussed. We are by no means averse to publishing well written articles on either side of this or any other important public question.

Our correspondent in the letter enclosing the extracts, says, "I am aware Sir, that you will not enter into politics, but I deem Jefferson's principles and opinions not as belonging to any political party, but as a *stock* owned by the whole American republic."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Very little business of general public importance has been transacted since the publication of our last. On Wednesday Mr. Donnel presented a petition for a bridge at Marietta with banking privileges. The memorial of the Reform Convention was referred to the committee on the judiciary system.

The press of other matter has excluded our usual Congressional synoposis, and other editorial articles intended for this weeks number.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE.

In a letter to Mr. Gallatin dated Washington, December 13, 1803, Mr. Jefferson says, (speaking of the U. S. Bank) "this institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing, against the principles and form of our constitution. I suppose a series of untoward events should occur sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican government, to meet a crisis of great danger, or unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution like this, penetrating by its branches, every part of the Union, acting by combination and in phalanx, may, in a critical moment upset the government. I deem no government safe, which is under the vassalage of any self constituted authorities, or any other authority, than that of the nation, or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this Bank, with all its branches be, in time of war! It might *dictate* the terms of peace we should accept. Ought we then give further growth, to an institution so powerful, so hostile to the constitution! That it is so hostile, we know, from the principles of the persons who have the management thereof." &c. Here I beg leave to remark, what a blessing was to the American people, that we had no U. S. Bank, during the late war. If we had, it would most certainly have "dictated" a dishonorable peace to us.

In a letter to James W. Eppes, dated Nov. 1813. This apostle of liberty says, "after the solemn decision of Congress against the renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank, and the ground of that decision, i. e. *the want of Constitutional power*, I had imagined, that question at rest, and that no more applications would be made to them for a Bank. The opposition on *that ground*, to its first establishment, by a very small majority by which it was overcome, and the means practised for obtaining it, cannot be already forgotten. The law having passed however, its opponents true to the sacred principle of submission to a majority, suffered the law to flow through its term without obstruction. During this, the nation had time to consider the *constitutional question*, and when the renewal was proposed, they *condemned it*, not by their representatives in Congress, but by *express instructions* from different organs of their will." &c.

Again the same author, speaking of the first Bank, says, "while the government remained at Philadelphia, a selection of members of both Houses were constantly kept as directors, who on every question of interest to the Bank, voted at the will of the head thereof, and who together with the stock holding members, could always make a majority &c.

Again he says, "my wish always was, to see both Houses of Congress, cleansed of persons interested in the Bank, and public stocks; and that a pure Legislature being given us, I should always be ready to acquiesce under their determination, even if contrary to my own opinion; for I subscribe to the principle, that the will of the majority honestly expressed, should give law." &c.

Again he says, "Baldwin mentioned to me the following fact. That in the Convention which formed the Constitution of the U. S. among the enumerated powers given to Congress, was one, to erect corporations. It was on debate struck out; several particular powers were then proposed, among others Robert Morris proposed to give Congress powers to establish a National Bank, it was opposed by G. Morris and others, and was rejected, as was every other special power, except that of giving copy rights to authors, and patents to inventors; the general power of incorporating being whittled down to this shred." &c.

Again, speaking of the power of Congress by the constitution he says. It is known, that the power to erect a corporation was rejected by the convention, i. e. a proposition was made to authorize Congress to open canals, and an amenditory ode, to incorporate; But the whole was rejected; one of the reasons for rejection urged in debate was, that they then would have power to erect a bank; which would render the people adverse to the reception of the constitution," &c.

Again; "I consider the foundation of the constitution as laid down on this ground, that "all powers not delegated to Congress by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, or the people."—12th amendment Con. U. S. "To take a single step beyond the boundaries, thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of any definition." &c.

Again. "The incorporation of a bank, has not in my opinion, been delegated to Congress by the constitution." &c.

The Blind.

An exhibition of the pupils belonging to the Pennsylvania institution for the instruction of the blind, under the direction of Mr. Friedlander, and the committee of managers accompanying them, took place according to the arrangement mentioned in our last, in the Representatives Hall, on Thursday, at 3, P. M. The members of both Houses, with the Governor and Heads of Departments were present besides a very great crowd of ladies and gentlemen, young and old, who filled all parts of the Hall to excess, and as many were without doors as within. The examination is represented, by those who had a fair opportunity of witnessing it, as exceeding curious, in the mode of instruction, at the same time that extraordinary proficiency on the part of the pupils was exhibited. Another examination took place on Saturday, when spectators were confined to galleries, and of course the public authorities had a better opportunity of satisfying themselves of the great utility of this most humane Institution.

The following is the address of Mr. B. W. Richards, one of the committee accompanying the Blind pupils, delivered on Thursday afternoon.—*Harrisburg Chronicle*.

I am requested by my colleagues to present a few remarks preliminary to this exhibition. I cannot hope to offer any thing worthy the attention of this intelligent and distinguished audience. It is proper however, briefly to notice the origin and progress of this infant institution: Sometime in November 1832, Mr. Friedlander, the respectable principal of this school came to our city.

He had been instructed in the schools of Germany, Prussia. and Paris, and came with the express design of founding an institution for the blind in our country. He soon attracted the attention of several of our benevolent citizens, and through the intervention of Mr. Vaughan, obtained a single pupil, whom he carefully instructed at his own lodgings. His rapid success with this pupil commanded confidence in his skill and fidelity, and in January 1833, a society was formed, contributions were made, a board of managers appointed, and subsequently in March, the school was opened.—Under great disadvantages, a very high degree of success has attended the institution. The pupils before you, can read, write, and have a knowledge of arithmetic, geography, music, and of several handicraft arts. The capacity of the blind to receive and impart instruction, so satisfactorily developed in this institution, has been known from the earliest period. The transcendant powers of Homer and Milton and the extraordinary attainment of Saunderson, Schoonberger and others are familiar to this audience. The ability of the blind to attain eminent success in any branch of science or knowledge to which their minds may be directed has its reason in a correct analysis of the faculties of the human mind. The power of vision which is the source to us of most of our ideas, is at the same time the avenue to those distracting thoughts and those fleeting and flitting images which cross our minds and prevent the concentration of our powers upon the object of mental pursuit. The blind are undisturbed by these confused and transient images, and can direct their energies with a provision and singleness of purpose to the object they seek to attain. It was the Abbe Hauy who established the first school for the instruction of the blind at Paris. He was attracted to this effort by the extraordinary attainments of a blind lady at that time in Paris. It is worthy of particular notice that the first pupils of Hauy were taken from the streets of Paris, where they were carried about by mountebanks and showmen to minister to the pleasures of an idle populace.—Such has frequently been the degredation of the blind. Schools for the blind were subsequently established in Russia, Germany, Prussia, Switzerland, England, and recently in our own country.—The most of these schools have been aided by their respective governments. But I forbear to detain you longer. Gentlemen of the Legislature, is not this object worthy your patronage! It is not only to benefit these unfortunates, but to render them competent to benefit others that we invoke your aid.

The blind, the uninstructed, uneducated blind, are the most helpless and dependent of all the unfortunate. The deaf and dumb can see all around him and can feast his eyes upon a thousand images of pleasure. Not so the blind. To him all is darkness, perpetual and unmitigated. To him nothing ever shines. He sympathises not with the crowd around him and for the most part is a stranger to our joys. He shrinks into the dark recesses of his own mind; and dreams in moody silence of the fancied pleasures given so liberally to others; to him denied. Despondency, suspicion, envy, moroseness are the characteristics of some, while others as if in mad defiance, plunge recklessly into vice and crime, to the deep distress of their friends and to their own destruction.

Who has not sympathised with the dark and moody solitude of the blind? that deep and pensive melancholy which sometimes overwhelms them, or who may not have shuddered at that almost impious recklessness with which they sometimes rush into the most gross and brutal sensuality.

It is to rescue the unfortunates from such a fate, it is, that you may impart to them a ray of that light which is from Heaven, it is that you may remove the veil that seperates them from the beautiful and glorious objects of creation, that we invoke your aid. You may not indeed restore their sight, but by means of instruction, you can open to them a new world, impart to them new life, and shed upon their intellectual orbs a beam, a flood of light, which shall shine forever. This is not fancy.—The instructed blind do indeed enter a now world.

I cannot better illustrate this than by relating an anecdote of one of these pupils. He is the child of poor parents, and was known in his own family by one of our estimable physicians, as a dull and melancholy boy. He was taken by Mr. Friedlander without the knowledge of the physician, and after he had received instruction and had by rapid improvement developed an active and intelligent mind, he became unwell and was returned to his family to receive medical attendance. His physician was sent for and the boy received him with an animated and happy face. Care and anxiety had vanished. Doctor, said he with eager joy, I can read, I can write, I am learning arithmetic and music. The Doctor saw with astonishment and delight this new creation. Gentlemen of the Legislature, you have long received the silent, though expressive, praise and gratitude of the deaf and dumb—may I not say they have spoken your praise to an admiring country.

Give to these unfortunates the light they implore at your hand, and they too will sing your praise in grateful notes not less expressive or less sincere.

The disadvantage which the emigrants to the West labor under, for want of mechanics and laborers, as mentioned in the following article from the Detroit Press, is worthy the attention of those useful classes of the community.

Among the many thousand who during the past summer were poured into the Territory by the stream of emigration that runs from the East to the West, there are doubtless some who prefer the wild and less laborious life of an Eastern farmer, and have wended their way Eastward. There are many causes which operate upon them, one of which, and by no means the least, is, that the land is *not* so fertile as to produce ten penny nails from a crow bar, if planted over night, or in plain terms, laziness will not prosper upon the rich lands of Michigan better than in any of the more settled States. There are in the Territory millions of acres of land of the very best quality, which may be had for a *mere* song—but it will not work itself. There is, we confess, a want of one thing which causes a hardy, enterprising farmer great trouble—'tis the scarcity of *laborers*. We hope that another summer will in fine measure remedy the evil, and that the eastern-day-laborers will leave lands, of which they can never become any thing but the hired tillers, and come here, where a few years will give them enough to purchase farms, and become one of a class who may emphatically be called "the bone and muscle of a country."

Mechanics, masons, and carpenters, we would particularize, would find here steady employment, and in as great quantities as they could wish. We are told by a citizen that he has all the materials to build some large brick dwellings upon the ground, but that he could not go on, wanting the necessary mechanics for the operation.

Mr. Willis says, in his last letter, of a royal palace at Vienna—

A large clock, facing us as we entered, was just striking. From either side of its base, like companies of gentlemen and ladies advancing to greet each other, appeared figures in the dress and semblance of the royal family of Austria, who remained a moment, and then retired bowing themselves courteously out backwards. It is a costly affair, presented by the landgrave of Hesse to Maria Theresa, in 1750.

After a succession of watches, snuff boxes, necklaces, and jewels of every description, we came to the famous *Florentine Diamond*, said to be the largest in the world. It was lost by a duke of Burgundy upon the battle field of Granson, found by a soldier, who parted with it for five florins, sold again, and found its way at last to the royal treasury of Florence, whence it was brought to Vienna. Its weight is one hundred and thirty-nine and a half carats, and is estimated at 1,043,334 florins. It looks like a lump of light. Enormous diamonds surround it, but it hangs among them like Hesperus among the stars.

MARRIED.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. H. B. Shaffner, Dr. SAMUEL THOME, to Miss MARGARET JEFFERIES, both of Manheim.

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$25,00
Do. do. First common " "	16,00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$11,50 to 12,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$8,00 to 900
Plank one inch, same rate	" "
First common yellow pine	$20,00 to 24,00
Second common do do	15,00
Shingles from $5,00 to	10,00
Scantling white Pine from $10,00	to 12,00
Do. Hemlock	9,00
Cherry boards from $15,00 to	24,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100 from	$35 to 45,00
Do do rough " " from	$18 to 25,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. " from	$20 to 25,00
Barrel do " " from	$7, to 10,00
Chair Plank good	20,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$7 to 8,50

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	Balt.	Phil.
Flour (wheat)	$4,50	4,75	4,75
Rye Flour	325	4,14	3,62
Corn	40	53	47
Wheat	90	91	1,04
Rye	60	66	66
Oats	25	31	30
Cloverseed	4,50	4,75	5,00
Whiskey	18	.21	22
Flaxseed	150	1,60	1,62
Butter	15	"	"
Eggs	12		"

Public Sale.

To be sold on Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at the Public House of Mrs. St. John, in the Borough of Marietta,

A HOUSE AND LOT

or piece of ground, in the part called Waterford, No. 126.

Sale to commence at 4 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when the conditions will be made known, by JOHN BLOSSER.

Marietta, Jan. 23, 1834.

To the Citizens of Marietta and Vicinity.

That all who are desirous may have an opportunity of participating in the benefits of the institution, we the undersigned would inform the Citizens of the Borough and vicinity, that we have formed ourselves into a Beneficial association denominated the Harmony Beneficial Society of Marietta. A copy of the constitution and by-laws may be seen by calling on the Secretary.

J. AUXER, Esq. President.
J. T. ANDERSON, V. Pres't.
J. H. Withers, Sec'ry
P. Baker, Treasurer.
N. Springer, Messeng.
D. Ferree, J. Hertzler, J. Stahl, J. Park, A. Cassel.

Although we extend the hand of benificence to those of the association, we are at the same time required to "deal justly with our neighbours," and to exert a moral influence over the conduct of a brother member and the community at large. This association comprises all the provisions of a regular benevolent society, and strictly adhering to the promotion of this great object, it desires not to interfere with the religion or politics of any one. In this, as well as any other society, by the occasional contribution of small sums of money when its members are in prosperity and in health, a fund may be created in a short time, which will insure relief to those who may be rendered incapable of following their accustomed occupations, either by sickness or other casualty. To this fund, thus mutually derived from all, each contributing member is fully entitled, and may demand his stipend, not as a gift of charity, but as his right; it is that which, when sick or disabled he is by law and by right justly entitled to nor does our munificence stop here; the desolate and friendless claims our attention, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but in personal attention, and when sickness terminates with life itself, our care is extended to the remains of departed worth, until the last solemn offices of the dead are performed when the conscience responds "well done thou good and faithful servent."

Marietta Jan. 23, 1833.

HARDWARE,
Drugs, Paints, Oils and
DYE STUFFS.

The subscriber still continues to keep, and has on hand a good supply of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE,

which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,
GROUND SPICES
Mahogony Venires,
Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. All orders will be thankfully received and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON,

Marietta, Jan. 23, 1834.

Valuable Property
For Sale.

Will be sold by the subscribers at PUBLIC SALE, on

Saturday the 22d of February,

at the Public House of Rieb and Libhart, in the borough of Marietta, the following property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND,

fronting on Market Street, in said borough, under a state of high improvement, upon which there is erected a commodious two story

Brick Dwelling House,

Also a convenient

STORE HOUSE,

with good Stabling, this property is situated in one of the most business parts of the borough.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a large and convenient

WARE HOUSE,

situated in that part of the borough, commonly called New Haven, which Ware House extends from the River to the Canal, and to which are attached four

Lots of Ground,

fronting on the Canal and River, the above Ware House is the most commodious and extensive of the kind in the borough, and is well worthy the attention of *business men*.

The terms and conditions upon which the above property will be disposed of, will be made known on the day of sale by the subscribers.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta January , 1834.

Notice.

JOHN FISHER of the Borough of Marietta (Pumpmaker) having this day assigned and transferred to the Subscribers, all his estate, real, personal and mixed for the benefit of his Creditors, the terms of which are that the Judgment Creditors are to be first paid according to priority, after which, the residue of the proceeds to be paid and distributed to and amongst all his other creditors, who shall within 60 days from this date execute a release to him of all claims upon him in future. Notice is therefore given to his creditors, that the deed of assignment, may be seen by calling on John Hertzler, one of the undersigned assignees, where also they can see a release prepared for their execution, if they shall see proper to accept the terms offered in said assignment.

FREDERICK HAINES,
JOHN HERTZLER.

Marietta, January 21, 1834.

Notice.

The NOTES and BOOK ACCOUNTS of the subscriber are in the hands of JOHN AUXER, Esq. for collection, all persons indebted either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call on him and settle the same on or before the 25th of January, 1834, after that date they will be put in SUIT. All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to present them to JOHN AUXER, Esq. for settlement.

SIMON S. RATHVON.

Marietta January 6, 1834.

Pine Wood

For SALE at CHIQUES SAW MILL, price 50 cents per half Cord.

January 11, 1833.

For Rent.

That well known

TAVERN HOUSE

situate at the corner of Front and Bank streets in the borough of Marietta, near Baker's Lumber Yard. The house is

Two Stories High,

with 3 large rooms on the first floor, with a kitchen annexed and 4 large rooms on the second; a never failing well of water, with a pump at the front door, good and roomy stabling and sheds, together with two LOTS OF GROUND, every thing in good repair. This property has for many years been occupied as a TAVERN, and is an excellent stand being at the Canal Bridge, which makes it very convenient for River and Canal trade.

It will be rented for one or more years, those desirous of occupying a profitable stand for business please make early application to the owner, residing on the premises.

LEWIS LEADER.

Marietta December 28, 1833.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS PECK, late of West Donegal township Lancaster county, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker, deceased, are hereby required to make *immediate payment* of their debts, to the subscribers the Administrators of said deceased, who will attend at the House of said deceased, on *THURSDAY the* 30th *and FRIDAY* the 31st of *JANUARY* 1834, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them on said days, duly authenticated to the Administrators

JOHN BRENEMAN,
CHRISTIAN LONGENECKER.

December 28, 1833.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, that two story

Log House & 2 Lots of ground

situate on Constitution street in Marietta, adjoining lands of Jacob Musser, deceased, the River and Canal.

The property is well calculated for public business, and would be a desirable situation for a Pilot.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the proprietor residing in Maytown.

GEORGE FERREE.

January 4, 1834.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the Hatting business, heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all those indebted to the firm are required to make payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to receive all outstanding debts due the firm.

JOHN BARR,
A. N. CASSEL.

Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, and will continue the Hatting establishment heretofore conducted under the firm of Barr and Cassel.

January 4, 1834.

Office of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company,

BALTIMORE, February 23d, 1833.

THE President and directors of this Company have adopted the following rates of interest to be allowed on Deposites of money at this Office, viz:—

On Deposites payable *Ninety* days after demand.	5 pr. cent per annum
On Deposites payable *Thirty* days after demand,	4 per ct. per annum
On current Deposites, subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the Deposites, (☞ to such persons as may request it.	3 per cent per annum
On weekly Deposites, which may be withdrawn on the first day of January or first day of July in each year, at which periods the Interest on said Deposites will be payable.	5 per cent

Certificates are issued for all *special* Deposites.

Collections are made on most of the principal towns, where Banks are located, in the several states.

Discount days *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

On Saturdays the Office is open for business until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,

W. E. COALE, CASHIER.

March 14, 1833.

260428

Dr. JACOB GLATZ,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE MARKET HOUSE,

MARIETTA.

Has just RECEIVED a large and general assortment of fresh

Drugs Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

Paints Oils, &c., which with his former stock, makes his ASSORTMENT COMPLETE. And all of which he offers for SALE on the most reasonable terms. Comprising in part of the following articles, viz:

Turkey Opium
Flour Sulpher
Lima Bark, best
do. common
Turkey Rhubarb, true
Sugar of Lead common
do. best,
Pol. Armenia
Sal. Epsom
Pulv. Columba root,
do. root,
Soap balls best
Mortification powder
Fox glove,
Teradesiana,
Jalap pulv.
Radix Jalap
Magnesia com.
Magnesia calcined
Crome green
do. yellow,
Manna flake
White Vitrol
Red Saunders,
yellow do.
Arrow Root pulv.
red Wafers, mixed do.
Grain of Paradise,
Gum Elastic,
Salt Rochell,
Super Carb Soda,
Sal Eratis,
Calomel ppt.
Dovers powders
Sulphate Quinine,
Tarter Emetc,
Drop Lake,
Saffron best, do. com,
Flors Benzoin,
Cayenne Pepper
do. black
Alspice
Cinnamon, Cloves
Orange peel, Sago
Pulv. Ipecacuana
Gum Arabic
Patent Green
Galangal root
Oris root
Valerian do.
Columbo do.
Radix Gentian do.
Race Ginger do.
Elecampaign do.
Liquorice do.
Radiz Angelica Root,
Mezeron do.
Zedozing do
Blue Smaltz
Frosting
Com. Emery, Fine do.
Rhubarb Pulvis
Cantharides viscatories
Prepared Chalk,
Lump white
French Chalk
Red Chalk
Writing Sand
Sand paper fine
do. coarse
Cream Tarter
Gum Amber
do Aloes
do Copal
do Shellac
do Tragacanth
do Arabic
do Catechu
do Guiacum
do Bonzoin
do Assafœtida
do Kino
do Gamboge
do Myrrh
Gum Olibian,
do Elmi
do Hastic
do Camphor
Tongua Beans
Spanish Indigo
Bengal do.
Fig blue
Flowers of Emery
White wax
Yellow do.
Cochinella
Red Precipitate
Nut Megs, May Shell
Prussian blue
Hira Picra
White Precipitate
Bacchus Laurel
Cardamon seeds
Sealing Wax black
Red do.
Pulv. Gal Aleppo
Galls Aleppo
Caustic Potass
Caustic Lunar, Mace
Carbonate Potass
Ground Spices.
Superior Wine Bitters
Pill Hyddragrure
do Calomel, do Jalap
do Assafœtida, do Lee's
do Dyotts, do Scotts
do Hoopers genuine
do German, do Quinine
do Blue Mass
Stone Ochre
Yellow Ochre
Vermillion
Corrosive Sublimate
Arsenic, Cobalt
White Oxyd Bismuth
Black do, Sal Tarter
Sal. C. C. Volatile
Caster Fibre
Ergot
Lasses Calamanris
Storox, Steel Filings
Paints in boxes
Cowhage
Pulv. Colocynth
Oil Cubebs, do Croton
do black Pepper
do Mustard
do Wormseed
do Peppermint
do Spearmint
do Cinnamon,
do Lemon
do Camomile
do Burgamot
do Pennyroyal
do Sassafras
Origanum, do Juniper
do Lavender
do Monardo
do Clove, do Succini
do Vitriol, do Tansey
do Hemlock, do Picis
do Almond
do Wintergreen
do Savan, do Camphor
Oil Nine, do Spike
do Stone, do St. John
Balsam Demaltha
Balsam Copavia
do Canada, do Peru
do Tolu, do Sulpher
Nutgalls, Prunel Sal
Isinglass, bitter Apple
Tapicoa, Nux Vomica
Blacking of all sorts
Swaims Panacea
Albrights Columbian
Syrup, Indian Specific
Tooth Powder
Bateman's Drops
Court Plaster black
do Flesh color
Lip Salve, Bear's Oil
Cologne water,
Milk Roses, Jnjube
Paste or Pectoral Gum
Fire King's tooth ache
drops, Pomatum,
Harlem Oil
Indelible Ink, Gold leaf
Godfreys Cordial
British Oil, Opodeldoc
Breast Pipes
Sucking Bottles
Nipple Shells
Trusses of all sizes
Male and Female Syr
inges, Spirits Wine
Spirits Turnpentine
Boiled Flaxseed Oil,
Flaxseed Oil
Sperm Oil
Pumice Stone
Amber Beeds
Adhesive Plaster
Patent Stove blacking
Hair Powder
Lamp Wicks
Colts Foot
Segars Spanish
do Half, do common
Powder and Shot
Paint Brushes
Tamerinds
White Lead
Logwood, Calmr do
Fustic chipt,
Harts Horn
Black Oil Varnish
Sheep Skins, Salt Petre
Vials by the Gross
Jodine Extracts,
English Quils
common do
Judkins Ointment
German Tapers
Soda Powders
Quicksilver
Liquorice Ball
do Refined
Casteel Soap, Ladies do
Horse Powder
Lamp Black
Camel Hair Pencils

Just Received, a fresh supply of Albright's

Columbian Syrup.

Also a supply of

Swaim's Panacea.

Marietta June 16, 1833.

C. Inhofe.

Market Street Marietta.

HAS just received, a fresh supply of *Superior*

Groceres, Liquors, and Confectionary.

with various other articles in his line of business. All of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash.

Marietta September 12, 1833.

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.

ATTONEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

OFFICE at the corner of Locust and Second Streets, next to the Printing Office.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, an may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

AGENT AND CONVEYANCER'S

OFFICE,

IN LOCUST STREET, first House above Mr. Klines Tan Yard, MARIETTA.

The subscriber has the honor to acquaint the public in general, that he has opened an OFFICE for the *PURCHASE and SALE of REAL ESTATE* of every description. Agency business in general,

DRAWING DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS, BILLS OF SALE, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF CO-PARTNERSHIP, TAVEN LICENCES, LEASES, &c.

JOHN TROUT.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

W. W. TROUT,

Fancy Milliner & Dress Maker.

Respectfully acquaints the Ladies of Marietta and its vicinity, that she will attend to their demands in her line, at the shortest notice.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets whitened and pressed in the neatest manner. Apply at the first house above Mr. Kline's Tan Yard.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

GOODS

selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost. C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.

Sept. 5. 1833.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. January 1st, 1834.

B

Briteman John, 2, Brokle John, Barnard, B. Uriah, Bambrick John.

C

Carney Dinis, Cohick Daniel, Cormany Martin, Clentenick Isaac, 2.

D

Deace Robert, Dunkle Christian, Davise George.

G

Gamber John.

H

Heistand Jacob, 2, Hartman Peter, Holmes Henry, Holinger Margaret.

K

Kampt George, Kelley John.

L

Lewis Abel, Landis Samuel, Lesher George, Lecture William.

M

Miller Maria, M'Collum Dennis, Miller John, Musselman John.

N.

Neisely Peter.

R

Ream George, 3, Reynold Richard, Rose Elisha, Reading William.

S

Scheufele Conrad, Seaman Hester, Snyder Abraham.

T

Tarbox William, Test Jacob, Toner Mary Mrs, Tibbes Benjamin, Toman John.

V

Vollmer Christian.

Y

Young Samuel.

JACOB GLATZ, *Post Master.*

Marietta January 4, 1834.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Maytown, last quarter ending December 31, 1833.

Dorothy Smith, John Brant, Christian Longenecker, jr. John Denison, Henry Musser, Jacob Like, John Breneman, Harmon Long, Andrew Armstrong, George Horn, Frederick Sherbone, John Wagoner, William Brown 4, John Buller, Samuel Long, Samuel Kain.

GEORGE FERREE, P. M.

Maytown January 4, 1834.

New and Splendid Assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

Just Received at the Store of Forster & Law

Consisting in part of.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

fashionable SATINETTS, CASHMERE & TIBAT SHAWLS, and a great variety of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season, which are offered uncomonly low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by the subscribers,

FORSTER & LAW.

Marietta October 24, 1833.

LIBHART'S HOTEL

and Stage Office,

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBHART.

Feb. 7, 1836.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, scantling, and Rafters; Timber from 10 to 50 feet n length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, all of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.

Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his Oyster and Liquor establishment, in High street, Marietta, at his old stand,

Double and Single Barrled Guns, all kinds of pocket pistols, powder flasks, and horns, game bags, double and single shot belts, all kinds of shot, Benty's FFFG. Dupont's Eagle and Duck powder, toys of every description, writing and letter paper, quills, fishing tacklings, such as sea grass lines, reeds, and all kinds of fishing hooks, and floats; VIOLINS, strings, bridges, and bows, razors and razor-straps, jewsharps, fire steels, boxes, sponck, and flints, percussion caps, spy glasses, and scissors, chains, pulling crackers, magic matches, mustard, Cayenne pepper, night tapers, taylors sheers, shoe blacking, fancy soap, brass, composition and silver thimbles, fancy amber wax and glass beads, spanish, half and common segars, Cavendish tobacco, pins, R. Hemming & Sons countersunk drill ey'd needles, snuff boxes, chemical ink powder, crayons and lead pencils, conversation cards, bodkins, pocket combs, cloak clasps, dice, tooth brushes, watches, steel plated and silver spectacles, common and gold plated watch keys, seals and chains, gilt, gold plated, silver, and Jeweller's fine gold finger rings, gilt and gold breast pins and ear rings, plated and silver everpointed pencils and leads, guard chains, musical boxes, common and fancy pocket and pen knives, shirt studs, and key rings, UNION CANAL LOTTERY TICKETS; money purses, perryan and silver pens, bracelets, water paints, scissors and gougles, harmonickons and magnifying glasses, pocket books and vallats; hard soft and paper shell almonds, chesnuts, filberts, palm & walnuts, glass for windows and pictures, from 24 by 30 inches to the smallest size, cut gratis for purchasers to any form or shapes wanted, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

LOCKING GLASS PLATES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOHN H. GOODMAN.

Marietta May 16.—17.

FAMOUS *Medicines,*

SO JUSTLY CELEBRATED IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR MANY YEARS PAST.

J. T. ANDERSON, Marietta,

Has just received and offers for Sale, a fresh supply of LEES celebrated Medicines, viz:

Lee's Famous Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of billious fevers, &c.
Price 25 cents.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops, warranted to cure.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotition, for tetters and irruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head ache. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Marietta May 23, 1833.—8t

Country merchants and all others, who buy by applying to the proprietor,

No. 68, HANOVER Street, Baltimore,

can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgley, late Michael Lee & Co.

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by he above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE!

HOUSES, BARNS, GOODS, LUMBER YARDS, and other property insured, on application at the agency office of the Franklin Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia next door below the office of the Columbia Spy.

Columbia, May 11th, 1833.

TIN.

The subscriber has just received at his Hardware Store in Columbia,

150 Boxes of Tin

of approved *brands*, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

PETER HALDEMAN.

Columbia Aug 22d 1833. 3m.

Stray Cow.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in West Donegal township, about one mile & a half from Maytown, and one mile west of the Donegal church, on the 26th of NOVEMBER 1833, a Red and white spotted COW, Hip shot, supposed to be eight years old.

The owner is desired to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN REASER.

West Donegal township, Dec. 28, 1833.*

Eagle Hotel.

MARKET SQUARE, MARIETTA,

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years this celebrated stand, formerly designated as COLEMAN H. TAYLOR'S, which they intend to refit in the most splendid and convenient manner for the accommodation of BOARDERRS, TRAVELLERS, AND VISITERS.

The proprietors pledge themselves that their *BAR* shall be furnished with the best *LIQUORS*, their *TABLE* with the earliest and best the season can afford, and no pains nor expense spared to render all those comfortable who will bestow their patronage on them. The *STABLING* is surpassed by none, and an attentive hostler will always be retained. REIB & LIBHAR.

April 11, 1833.

COFFEE HOUSE HOTEL.

No. 38, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN S. BAKER.

March 7, 1833.

THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL

Formerly Heiskell's, and late H. Wade's, No. 15 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut streets Philadelphia.

IS now kept by B. DUKE, who has, at considerable expense, made such improvements to the House, as will ensure comfort and convenience to his *Boarders* and *Lodgers*. This House is so well known that it needs but little description, being central to the principal Mercantile Houses in Market street, the Post Office, Banks, and public places in Chesnut street.

The Proprietor solicits the attention of Merchants and Travellers to his establishment, and rests his claims to their patronage, on his efforts for their comfort and accommodation.

Feb. 14, 1833.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

At private Sale.

The THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE where formerly the Marietta Bank was kept.

Also, a ONE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE &c. will now be sold.

his property being situated in the business part of the borough, and built of the best materials, is certainly worthy the attention of persons, who would wish to own property in this thriving town.

For terms please make early application to the subscriber, who is the *Agent* for the Bank of the United States, and who by a resolution of the Board, is authorised to sell the same without reserve.

J. GROSH.

Marietta, March 21, 1833.—tf

Boot & Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has commenced the above business in Front street, a few doors below Samuel McKinney's tavern, Marietta, where he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He has now on hand a general assortment of Men's Boots, Monroes, Shoes and Pumps, Ladies' Gater Boots and Shoes, of different kinds, French, Plain and Undress Morocco; Bronz, Green, Purple, Blue, &c. do.—Misses do. do Lasting, of different colors;—ogether with a general assortment of Boys', Youths and Children's Shoes, which he will sell at reduced prices. All orders promptly attended to.

MOSES MONTGOMERY.

Marietta, April 11, 1833.

HARDWARE, Drugs, Paints, Oils and DYE STUFFS.

THE Subscriber respectfully tenders thanks to the citizens of Marietta and vicinity for their very liberal support, and hopes that he will continue to deserve it, by keeping a general and good assortment of all articles in his line of business. He has on hand a good supply of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE, which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

amongst them are

Hooper's Female pills, Balsam de Malta,
Spohn's Specific, for the piles,
Godfrey's Cordial, Lemon Acid,
Lee's Ague drops, German Pills,
Beltz's worm destroying Syrup,
Lee's Windham pills, Worm Tea,
Opodeldoc, White's toothache drops
Lee's Nervous Cordial, Kline's toothache drops
Lee's Elixir for colds Lee's toothache drops,
Golden Tincture.

Mahogony Veniers,

Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. His Store is in Main Street a few doors west of Messrs. Hertzler and Wilson's store, where all orders will be thankfully received, and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON,

Marietta, Jan. 17, 1832.

N. B. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded.

LUMBER Yard.

In the Eastern part of Mari

J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs customers, and a generous public, that he continues to keep on hand and at his stand, LUMBER of every description, which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boa

and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 fe and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber,

of several lengths and sizes. Ready ma rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best qua the ton. All of which he is determined low for CASH, or approved short credit.

Marietta, July 18, 1833.

CABINET

Ware Roo

Market street.

Is RE-MOVED to the ROOM lately ed as a Milliner Shop, ONE DOO RIEB and LIBHART'S Hotel.

Marietta April 18, 1833.

THANKFUL for past favors, the su respectfully informs his friends and th generally, that he still continues to m keep for sale at his ware room the fo articles: sideboards of the latest city from $45 to $100, sofas of various made of mahogany and covered with h and stuffed with curled hair, mahog tables, pillar and paw foot, and card ta carved legs, mahogany dining tables mahogany chairs covered with hair stuffed with curled hair, mahogany Se Beaureaus of various patterns, work ta dle stands, cherry breakfast tables an tables, high post bedsteads, field, French, &c. mahogany desks, book all other articles in his line of busines executed in a neat and workman like The work shall be executed by mas men, from the city of Philadelphia, of New York. The furniture shall b the best materials and finished in a st ferior to any in the county. He will on hand a good assortment of mahog carvings and veniers, purchased in phia at wholesale, so that the furnit sold on very reasonable terms, and reasonable credit. The public are re invited to give him a call and judge selves.

LORENZO TAG

Feb. 7, 1833.

N. B. Coffins made in a neat m attended to with despatch.

Prospectus

Of a Newspaper published in t Washington, and entitled

The Moderator.

It will be the aim of the Editor this paper upon the broad principles licanism, in the Jeffersonian sense Actuated as he trusts, by an arden contribute his humble support to th ples, he ventured, in his first prospe press a preference for the Hon. Joh of Ohio, as a candidate for the next cy. In honestly and openly repe avowal, he disclaims all design of terference with the public sentiment it is his determination to yield a fi to Mr. McLean, as a Presidential c does not intend to make the existe paper to depend solely, or even c its devotion to the interests of any The MODERATOR is to be a republic and it is to that confidence which f publican principles can alone secur Editor mainly looks for support. I under the present circumstances of he believes John McLean to be th calculated to give efficient action to principles, and not on account of a considerations, that he advocates elevation.

THE MODERATOR is published two dollars and fifty cents per an within three months from the tim bing, or three dollars payable at th year. The sheet is large, the t execution neat, and it will be th Editor, by industry, care, and e densation of matter, to present w and impartial notice of every thing ent interest in the political world. ington paper of this description h a desideratum. here are many i our large towns and cities, an throughout our country, who dislik a daily or tri-weekly paper, but w lieved, will readily contribute tha a well conducted weekly. It is t want, in part at least, that the wee been chosen.

Letters relating to the Editorial may be addressed to William R. Co ngton City; and business letters t lisher, JOHN M'L

Washington, November 6, 1833.

TERMS OF THE MODERATOR.—I dividual subscribers, $2,50 cents p advance; or $3,00, payable at th year. If the cash is paid within t from the time of subscribing, the be considered in advance.

2. Companies of five or more and paying through a single agen titled to receive their papers at $ annum, if paid in advance, or months, as above; or, at $2,50 c able at the end of the year.

☞ Subscriptions to the TRI-W ERATOR, which will be issued a cumstances will permit, are solic Five Dollars per annum.

☞ Postmasters are reques agents.

James No

Auctioneer and Ven

Offers his services to the TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would a share of public patronage.

References as to capability

BENJAMIN LIBH RIEB & LIBHAR DAVID WALKE

Marietta November 30, 183